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East Elloe
Rural District Council



REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
and the
Chief Public Health Inspector
for
1965.



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Clerk: J.C.Pywell

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor Canon C.V.Browne-Wilkinson

Vice-Chairman: Councillor T. Fines (Gedney).

MEMBERS

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" R.G.Barwell

" W.A.Bennett

" A.Broughton

" R.Clare

(From 18.8.65)

" R.H.Cowlen

" J.Cuthbert

" A.L.Dobbs

" A.B.Entwistle

O.B.E., M.C.

(To 20.9.65)

" T.Fines (Wingland)

" F.C.Fish

(From 17.11.65)

" G.K.Hare

Councillor I.K.Howes

" Mrs.A.H.S.Hunter

" Rev.E.Hutchin

" N.P.Judge

" H.T.Marshall

" J.R.Pearl

(To 17.6.65)

" H.Piggins, J.P.

" T.W.Selby

" H.Stevenson

" F.Stubley

" A.Tubbs

" H.Waltham

" A.Waters

(To 11.3.65)

" A.White

" F.H.White

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health -

J.M.Morfitt, B.Sc.(Hons), M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.C.H., D.Obst.R.C.O.G.

Chief Public Health Inspector -

W.B.Hitchings, B.Sc.(Hons), M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst.P.C., A.Inst.S.P.

Senior Additional Public Health Inspector -

B.F.Larkinson, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors -

J.M.Murray, San.Insp.Cert., R.S.A.S.

R.Taylor, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Clerks -

Mrs. S.M.Lown

Miss J.Friendship.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
For the Year 1965

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Report on some aspects of the health of your district for the year 1965.

There was an outbreak of dysentery during the year, at Sutton Bridge, and an account of this is given in the body of the report.

Modest progress has again been made in the clearance of individual unfit houses. This work has not proceeded on the approved lines of selecting the worst unfit houses, and representing them for demolition; rather has it been a case of seizing opportunities to deal with unfit houses when the Inspector hears that they have been vacated, or where their occupants are about to be re-housed.

Early in 1965, a certain amount of publicity was given in the National Press to a report of the Advisory Council on Public Sanitation, on a survey of public conveniences carried out by a cross-section of the travelling public. In general, the standards of Britain's public conveniences were found to vary from poor to deplorable; they were too few in number, and often ill-equipped and badly maintained. Your Council appointed a sub-committee to review and report on conditions at the public conveniences at Holbeach, Long Sutton and Sutton Bridge. This sub-committee made a thorough study of the matter, and brought about a number of improvements. Improved arrangements were made for cleaning, and wash basins were installed at Long Sutton. Soap dispensers and paper towels were provided at Holbeach and Long Sutton, so that the basic rule of hygiene, to wash one's hands after using the toilet could be followed. Early in 1966 improvements were also made at Sutton Bridge.

As in most areas, there has been occasional trouble with vandalism, but so far the new dispensers for washing cream and paper towels have not been interfered with. It is all too easy for councils to refuse to improve their conveniences, on the grounds of persistent vandalism, and I think your council deserves credit for disdaining to use this excuse.

During the year, the Council made an order under section 147 of the Public Health Act 1936, adding infectious jaundice and leptospirosis to the list of infectious diseases notifiable in their district. This order, which was confirmed by the Ministry of Health, came into force on 1st June, 1965. The original purpose of notification of infectious diseases was prevention, and notification of infectious jaundice and leptospirosis is useful, in that it enables enquiries to be made and action to be taken that might prevent the occurrence of other cases of these diseases. In some ways it is a pity that local authorities do not have the power to make deletions from the list of notifiable infectious

diseases, as well as additions. Measles notification for instance, serves no useful purpose, apart from the collection of statistics. It is high time that there was a review of the need for notification of certain infectious diseases.

I would like to express my thanks to the Members of the Council for their courtesy, and to the family doctors for their co-operation.

I am most grateful to Mr. Hitchings for his help and advice, and to the other officers in the Public Health Department for their friendliness, zeal and hard work.

I am, Madam and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

J.Mather Morfitt,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The District covers an area of 84,597 acres.

Resident population 1961 census: 22,068.

The estimated resident population, mid-1965: 21,760.

The rateable value as at 1st April, 1965: £449,708

The sum represented by a one-penny rate at 1st April, 1965: £1,876

The number of inhabited houses in the rate book on 31st March, 1965: 7,260

Estimated average number of persons per inhabited house: 3.0

Average number of acres per person: 3.89

Average number of persons per square mile: 16.4

Number of acres per inhabited house: 11.6

The East Elloe Rural District was enlarged under the County Review of 1932 and now includes the de-urbanised parishes of Holbeach, Long Sutton and Sutton Bridge. It occupies about one third of the Holland Division of Lincolnshire. To the North is the Wash, to the East the Marshland Rural District in the County of Norfolk and the Wisbech Rural District in the Isle of Ely. The Wisbech Rural District also borders the Southern part of the District whilst to the West is the Spalding Rural District in the County of Lincolnshire.

The land is very fertile and agriculture and horticulture are the principal industries. Large quantities of potatoes, beans, carrots, sugar-beet, corn, fruit, flowers and bulbs are produced each year. Increasing numbers of sheep and cattle are being raised.

Other industries include flour-milling, canning of fruits and vegetables, making of fruit containers, agricultural engineering and there is a small sawmill and joinery works. The growth of chemical spraying on crops has led to the establishment of several contracting businesses for this work. Another developing industry is that of vegetable preparation.

<u>Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Livebirths</u>			
Legitimate	148	148	296
Illegitimate	9	5	14
	<u>157</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>310</u>
<u>Stillbirths</u>			
Legitimate	3	4	7
Illegitimate	-	1	1
	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>Deaths</u>			
All ages:	131	121	252
Death rate per 1,000 population			11.6
Deaths during first year of life:			
Legitimate	3	3	6
Illegitimate	1	1	2
	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>Neonatal Deaths</u>			
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	1	1	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>

2 of the 4 deaths in the first week of life were due to prematurity, one to hydrops foetalis due to Rhesus incompatibility, and the remaining one to exposure due to lack of care, (concealed birth).

Of the remaining 4 infant deaths, 2 were due to congenital abnormalities, one to pneumonia, and one to measles in a child suffering from a congenital abnormality.

Statistics relating to Mothers and Infants

Live Births - Number	310
Rate per 1,000 population.	14.2
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	4.5
Total Live and Still Births	318
Stillbirths - Number	8
Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	25.2
Infant Deaths (Deaths under 1 year)	8
Infant Mortality Rates	
Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 total live births	25.8
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	20.3
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	142.9
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	12.9
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births).	12.9
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	37.8
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	
Number of deaths	Nil

Accident Injuries

The Secretary of Holbeach Hospital has been kind enough to allow access to the records of casualties treated there during 1965, from which the following statistics have been compiled.

Accidents on the roads

Vehicle drivers	26	
Passengers	10	
Motor cyclists	17	
Cyclists	14*	(11 of these accidents were caused by a fall from the bicycle, with no collision).
Pedestrians	4	
Not classified	8	
	79	

Accidents at work

42

Home Accidents

Over 65 years

Under 10 years

Falls	77	8	24
Cuts	67	2	11
Burns	6	0	1
Scalds	4	1	2
Trapped fingers	13	1	4
Animal bites	25	1	3
Foreign bodies	16	-	5
Poisoning	5	-	5
Puncture wounds (e.g. nails)	20	1	4
Collision	20	-	5
Not classified	13	-	5
Total home accidents	266	14	69
Grand Total	387		

There were far more accidents treated at the hospital in 1965 than in the previous year, 387 compared with 206. This increase was due to the large number of home accidents, 266 compared with 67 in 1964, while there was a slight decrease in the number of accidents at work and on the roads.

CAUSES AND NUMBERS OF DEATHS IN
EAST ELLOE RURAL DISTRICT DURING 1965

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	1	1
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	5	2	7
11. Malignant Neoplasm, lung/bronchus	10	-	10
12. Malignant Neoplasm, breast	-	4	4
13. Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	15	11	26
15. Leukaemia and Aleukaemia	-	1	1
16. Diabetes	-	2	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	12	33	45
18. Coronary disease, angina	26	18	44
19. Hypertension with heart disease	-	1	1
20. Other heart disease	19	18	37
21. Other circulatory disease	7	4	11
22. Influenza	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	9	7	16
24. Bronchitis	5	2	7
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	2	-	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	3	-	3
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	1	1	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	8	4	12
33. Motor vehicle accidents	5	3	8
34. All other accidents	-	4	4
35. Suicide	1	2	3
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
	<u>131</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>252</u>

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES IN

EAST ELLOE RURAL DISTRICT 1951 - 1965

Year	No. of Live Births	Crude Birth Rate	Number of Deaths	Crude Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Average of 5 years		
						Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
1951	373	16.2	251	10.9	32.2	15.7	10.5	28.2
1952	376	16.6	247	10.9	34.6			
1953	371	16.3	223	9.8	40.4			
1954	360	15.8	246	10.8	30.6			
1955	318	13.7	237	10.2	3.1			
1956	330	14.3	251	10.8	30.3	14.4	10.5	23.8
1957	313	13.5	226	9.8	28.8			
1958	338	14.9	253	11.2	14.8			
1959	330	14.5	240	10.6	24.2			
1960	335	14.8	234	10.3	20.9			
1961	291	13.1	247	11.2	20.6	14.5	11.5	23.3
1962	341	15.4	220	10.0	14.7			
1963	336	15.2	267	12.1	23.8			
1964	311	14.2	279	12.8	32.2			
1965	310	14.2	252	11.6	25.8			

In order to allow valid comparisons to be made between birth and death rates of different populations, the "crude" rates are corrected, using comparability factors supplied by the Registrar General that take into account the differences in age structure of the various populations.

	Live Birth Rate (Corrected)	Death Rate (Corrected)	Infant Mortality Rate
East Elloe Rural District	14.5	11.0	25.8
Holland C.C. - rural districts	15.1	10.8	22.7
Holland C.C. - urban districts	18.2	10.7	19.2
Holland C.C. - all districts	16.2	10.8	21.2
England and Wales	18.1	11.5	19.0

Commentary on the Vital Statistics

The birth rate has shown little variation over the past 10 years, and is well below the national average. Nevertheless, there was a natural increase, births exceeding deaths by 58. In spite of this, the Registrar General's estimated mid-year population for 1965 is 100 down on his estimate for 1964. This indicates that between mid-1964 and mid-1965, there was an excess of emigration over immigration, of 158 persons.

The infant mortality rate is based on small numbers, and a relatively small population, so too much reliance cannot be placed on the statistics of a single year. As shown in the table overleaf there has been a considerable reduction in the infant mortality rate over the past 15 years, but the rate of improvement is slowing down, as the irreducible minimum infant mortality rate is approached. While improved child care has reduced infant mortality future improvement is likely to come from advances in obstetrics and ante-natal care. In many cases, prematurity, an important cause of infant mortality, is a preventable handicap.

Congenital malformations are becoming relatively more important causes of infant deaths, as the other causes are disappearing. As knowledge of the genetics of the various congenital abnormalities advances, many of these may eventually become preventable, by eugenic means. It is already possible in the case of certain abnormalities, for parents who have had one abnormal child to be told what the odds are that any subsequent child will be born with that malformation.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Cases notified

<u>Disease</u>						<u>Cases Notified</u>
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	Pulmonary		3
	...			Non-pulmonary		1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	10
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	-
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	266
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	-
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	44*
Typhoid	...	...	...	...	...	-
Paratyphoid	...	...	...	...	...	-
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	3
Meningococcal infection	...	...	...	...	...	-
Food poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	-
						329

Incidence of Infectious Diseases in Recent Years

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Scarlet Fever	8	36	15	18	8	14	5	9	17	10
Whooping Cough	17	10	72	2	9	2	1	-	37	-
Measles	8	735	29	23	127	487	85	293	199	266
Erysipelas	4	4	2	5	10	6	3	4	3	3
Food Poisoning	1	28	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Dysentery	-	4	-	1	1	-	6	96	-	134*

*Dysentery

Although 134 persons were bacteriologically confirmed as cases or carriers of dysentery during the year, only 44 were notified by doctors.

Sutton Bridge Dysentery Outbreak

This outbreak started at Sutton Bridge County Infants School on 16th February. The illness which was typically mild, spread through the school despite all the measures taken to control it, and by the 5th March when the outbreak ended, 134 people had been bacteriologically confirmed as cases or carriers of dysentery.

As is often the case with dysentery, particularly in an un-sewered town, the infection spread to some of the parents and brothers and sisters of the Infant School children, and so the Sutton Bridge Junior School, and to a lesser extent the Peele Secondary School, were involved. The final tally of confirmed cases was as follows:-

Sutton Bridge County Infants	63
Sutton Bridge County Junior (Westmere)	28
Peele County Secondary	5
Pre-School children	20
Adults	<u>18</u>
Total	<u>134</u>

The measures for control of the outbreak were, as in the past, carried out by the County and District Council officers, acting in full co-operation. The organism was sensitive to streptomycin, and it was found that in 90% of cases, a 5-day course brought about a bacteriological cure. The affected children were excluded from school until a bacteriological test showed they were free from infection. I am grateful to the family doctors for their co-operation in treating the large number of children affected; this expedited their return to school.

By the end of February, only 17 of the 100 children on roll at the Infants School were present - the rest were either excluded from school because they were suspected cases of dysentery, or were being kept away by their parents. In view of this, it was decided to close this school for one week, from the 1st to the 8th March.

Two factors may have been associated with this outbreak - the very old outdoor water-closets, which were hard to keep clean, and the use of ordinary towels for hand drying. It is of some interest to note that this Infants School had a minor outbreak of epidemic winter vomiting 4 months previously.

I would like to thank the public health inspectors and health visitors for their hard work in collecting the 456 bacteriological samples, many of which involved two journeys. Mr. Taylor showed himself to be a very capable officer, and I am most grateful for his help with the clerical and administrative aspects of the outbreak.

Exclusion of food handlers from work

Dysentery can be spread by food, and in the past there have been food-borne epidemics of the disease. As mentioned above, in the Sutton Bridge outbreak some adults caught dysentery from their children, who were infected at the school.

To prevent food-borne spread, which could have had serious consequences, food-handlers who themselves had symptoms, or who had a child suffering from dysentery were excluded from work, under powers given in Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1961.

9 food handlers were so excluded, for periods from 2 to 15 days.

Non-bacterial gastro-enteritis

In July, a few pupils at Fleet Wood Lane School had a mild illness with diarrhoea and vomiting. Samples were submitted for bacteriology, but none of the usual intestinal pathogens were found. There were no further cases.

Protection Against Infectious Diseases

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer for the following statistics.

Diphtheria Immunization

Between the 1st January and 31st December, 1965, 228 children under 5 years of age, and 34 children between the ages of 5 and 16 years, received a primary immunization course (3 injections at monthly intervals).

A further 624 children were given a "Booster" or secondary injection.

Tetanus Immunization

During 1965, 280 children under the age of 16 years completed a course of tetanus immunization. 227 of them received the "triple antigen" which gives protection against diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

299 persons under 16 years of age completed a course of poliomyelitis vaccination during 1965; 240 under 5 years and 59 aged between 5 and 16 years.

A satisfactory percentage of the school and pre-school age population has now been protected against poliomyelitis.

TUBERCULOSIS

		Male	Female	Total
Cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at 31.12.65.	Pulmonary	38	34	72
	Non-Pulmonary	7	4	11
Cases removed from the Register during 1965	Quiescent	1	1	2
	Left district	-	-	-
	Died	-	-	-
Cases added to the Register during 1965	New notifications	3	1	4
	Inward transfer	-	-	-

Details of Cases on Tuberculosis Register 1954-1965

Cases on Register at 31st December				Deaths during year	
Year	New Cases	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1954	12	69	7	4	-
1955	9	74	9	-	-
1956	10	72	9	-	-
1957	12	77	8	2	-
1958	6	80	7	-	-
1959	3	83	8	3	-
1960	9	80	8	2	-
1961	4	77	9	1	1
1962	2	71	9	2	-
1963	4	69	10	1	-
1964	7	71	10	2	-
1965	4	72	11	-	-

General Provision of Health Services for the Area

(a) Hospitals

Most of the district is served by Holbeach Hospital, which is staffed by general practitioners. This hospital has acute medical and surgical beds, many of which are occupied by the elderly. Visiting consultants attend out-patient clinics in most of the major clinical specialties, and there is a maternity unit.

This hospital is scheduled for closure under the Ministry of Health 10 year Hospital Plan. This proposed closure has aroused considerable opposition in East Elloe, and in January 1965, 14,000 adults signed a petition asking for the hospital to remain open. Unfortunately, despite this massive evidence of real public concern, the Ministry of Health refused to receive a deputation from this council, to discuss the question.

(b) Ambulance Service

The Holbeach ambulance station is staffed by 6 whole-time driver/attendants, and has a complement of 1 ambulance, 3 utility ambulances and 1 minibus. The ambulance is of modern design fitted with Pneuride Air Suspension and a fibre glass body. The ambulance is provided with oxygen therapy apparatus, and all the vehicles have equipment for applying mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. A Minuteman portable mechanical resuscitator is available at the ambulance station.

A portable incubator for transporting small premature babies is stored at Boston General Hospital, and is collected by specially equipped ambulances from the Boston ambulance station for use in the whole of the County. During 1965 all demands on the service were adequately complied with.

(c) County Health Department Services

The personal health services administered by the County Council cover a wide range, from domiciliary midwifery to mental health. Just under 30% of babies are delivered at home, by the County midwives. All births are notified to the County Medical Officer of Health so that a routine visit can be made by a health visitor, to extend her advice and reassurance to the new mother. Infant Welfare Clinics are held regularly, at Long Sutton, Holbeach, Sutton Bridge and Whaplode, and in recent years attendance of mothers and children has been increasing. Vaccination against smallpox, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus is available at these clinics.

The School Health Service continues to fulfil its important function of safeguarding the health of school pupils, who are examined at the ages of 5 years, 11 years and 15 years. This service makes specialist help available - e.g. speech therapy, and consultant eye, ear, nose and throat and orthopaedic treatment. An important part of the work of the service is the general supervision, and school placement of pupils handicapped, either mentally, or through deafness, defective vision or other physical handicaps.

The home help, home nursing, and chiropody services, are used to a large extent by elderly people, and these services are very useful in enabling them to keep going in their own homes. Without their aid, many more hospital beds would be required. Home help and chiropody is also available for other categories of patient besides the elderly - namely expectant mothers and the physically handicapped.

The County Mental Welfare Officers are concerned with the community care of people suffering from mental subnormality and mental illness. In the last ten years, there has been a quiet revolution in the treatment of mental illness and it is quite common for a patient to be discharged home considerably improved after only a few weeks of mental hospital treatment. The Mental Welfare Officers have the task of following up such people, to do everything possible to help them cope with life in the community, to reduce the risk of relapse. In the last few years, there have been considerable developments in the training of mentally subnormal adults in the county, and a combined hostel and workshop for them was opened in Boston in 1965.

(d) Laboratory facilities

These are provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Lincoln. In addition, samples of milk and ice-cream have been submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Peterborough.

In the Sutton Bridge dysentery outbreak, a considerable amount of help was received from the Lincoln laboratory, and I would like to express my thanks for their prompt and efficient service.

(e) National Assistance Act 1948, Section 47

There are a number of old people in the district, who live alone and who present difficulties owing to their declining ability to look after themselves. In most cases, these difficulties can be ameliorated by the various County Health and Welfare Services, but one compulsory removal order was required during the year.

A 78 year old lady, who lived alone had a stroke, which rendered her unable to look after herself. Her neighbours put her to bed, and called for the general practitioner who told her that she should go to hospital but she flatly refused. The neighbours, although well disposed to help the old lady obviously could not remain with her all night, and there seemed to be a real risk that next morning she would attempt to get up and make her way down the steep stairs, and break a bone, or possibly her neck. I was called by the doctor and made application to a magistrate, who granted a compulsory removal order. The old lady died after a few days, in hospital.

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to R.J.Cameron Stobie Esq., the Engineer and Manager of the South Lincolnshire Water Board for most of the information in this section of the Report.

The water supply for the East Elloe rural district is delivered to the Weston Pumping Station from two main sources, namely Bourne 35% and West Pinchbeck 65%.

The total quantity amounted to 357,724,000 gallons for the year under review as compared with 346,552,000 gallons for the previous year, showing an increase of 11,172,000 gallons.

In the last three years there has been an increase in water consumption in East Elloe, both by industry, and other users, as shown in the table below.

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Lockwoods Ltd.	31,650,000	37,934,000	42,127,000
Other users, (domestic, horticulture etc.)	299,828,000	308,618,000	315,597,000
Totals	<u>331,478,000</u>	<u>346,552,000</u>	<u>357,724,000</u>

As reported previously, the Weston Station distributes water not only through the East Elloe area, but also through part of the Spalding rural district which borders the East Elloe boundary. Accurate figures of this draw-off are not available since all points of interconnection are not metered, but the quantity is in the region of some 65 million gallons per year.

The daily average based on the total quantity for the year 1965 is 980,000 gallons as compared with a daily average for 1964 of 946,863 gallons. These figures indicate a continually growing demand for water due principally to increased domestic and industrial requirements since the unusually wet summer of 1965 would tend to reduce the agricultural and horticultural demand.

The table attached to this report of domestic statistics shows the number of houses supplied direct, the number supplied by standpipe, and the number not supplied. This last category of no supply is largely due to the properties having private supplies since main supplies are available to approximately 98% of all rated hereditaments.

A number of new mains were laid during the year mostly to cover new housing developments and these were as follows and all of 3" diameter.

Lowgate, Gedney	1,625	lin.	yards.
Wrights Lane, Sutton Bridge	220	"	"
Battlefields Lane, Holbeach	96	"	"
Boston Road, Holbeach	285	"	"
Harwood Avenue, Holbeach	88	"	"
Off Boston Road, Holbeach	75	"	"
Grange Road, Lutton	592	"	"
Frostleygate, Fleet Fen	120	"	"
Total	<u>3,101</u>	"	"

Continuous sampling of sources and distribution mains is made for bacteriological analyses and these have given satisfactory results.

Samples from the two main sources of Bourne and Pinchbeck have also been submitted for full chemical analyses and the following table gives the results.

<u>Chemical Results in Parts per Million</u>	<u>Bourne</u>	<u>Pinchbeck</u>
Appearance	Clear & Bright	Clear & Bright
Turbidity (APHA units)	Nil	Nil
Colour	Nil	Nil
Odour	Nil	Nil
pH	7.2	7.2
Free Carbon Dioxide	30	32
Chlorine present as Chloride	21	23
Total Hardness	370	285
Carbonate	230	240
Non-carbonate	140	45
Oxygen absorbed	0.3	0.2
Iron	0.03	0.04
Manganese	Absent	Absent
Zinc Copper Lead	Absent	Absent
Fluoride	Less than 0.1	0.4

The analyst's report in each case stated the samples were clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron.

The water is hard in character but not excessively so and contains no excess of mineral constituents and is of a very satisfactory organic quality.

From the aspect of chemical analyses these results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

It is noticed that the Pinchbeck water is slightly softer than the Bourne supply, and has a higher fluoride content. The practice of mixing the two waters has, therefore, beneficial results in all directions.

Surveillance of Water Board Employees

All the employees of the Water Board who are engaged on work where they could conceivably cause contamination of the water supplies have had blood tests to rule out the possibility of their being typhoid carriers, and bacteriological tests of three consecutive weekly samples of urine and faeces are taken twice a year.

There is satisfactory co-operation and exchange of information between the Board's officers, and the Public Health Department.

Fluoride content of water

In this district the water is deficient in fluoride, only 0.1 to 0.4 parts per million being present, instead of the optimum 1 part per million, and the state of childrens teeth suffers in consequence.

No action has been taken by the County Council during the year to submit any scheme to the Water Board for addition of fluoride to water supplies which are deficient in this element.

Pay up, or else.....!

The South Lincolnshire Water Board has on occasion, cut off the supply of mains water to households with serious arrears of water rates. The Board is empowered to do this under the Water Act and is by no means the only water authority to take this step.

Nevertheless, cutting off the water supply, while often successful in recovering arrears of payment, is likely to lead to public health risks and is in my opinion a thoroughly bad policy. A few minutes thought brings to mind the possible consequences of a shut-off in mains water supply. Other sources such as wells and rain water cisterns may be used and they may be unsatisfactory. Water from neighbours taps is not likely to be in sufficient quantity for proper cleaning of utensils and washing of clothes, and arrangements for storage may leave much to be desired. While the W.C. can be flushed by a bucket of water, I doubt if it would be long before the occupants decided not to bother humping a heavy bucket full of water to the toilet several times a day. There are other ways of recovering arrears of rates and I hope the Board will use them.

Parish	Area in Acres (1)	Total Houses (2)	Nat. Pop. 1961 Census (3)	MEANS OF SUPPLY			No Mains Water Houses Pop. (6)
				Direct to Houses Houses (4)	Standpipes Houses Pop. (5)		
Fleet	6,837	485	1,487	474	-	11	32
Gedney	11,679	677	2,073	674	2	1	3
Gedney Hill	1,865	146	426	145	-	1	3
Lutton	3,793	287	796	286	-	1	3
Sutton St. Edmund	4,670	192	527	187	-	5	14
Sutton St. James	2,707	219	613	217	-	2	6
Little Sutton	743	50	199	49	-	1	3
Tydd St. Mary	4,637	272	772	261	2	9	26
Whaplode Whaplode Drove)	10,688	872	2,452	870	2	-	-
Holbeach	22,666	2,295	6,620	2,275	-	20	58
Long Sutton	3,931	1,044	2,794	1,031	-	13	37
Sutton Bridge	10,379	1,108	3,309	1,104	-	4	11
Total	84,595	7,647	22,068	7,573	6	68	196

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

In last year's report, references were made to the need for main sewerage schemes in the urbanised areas, to the need for more housing to allow for progress in slum clearance and to the need for requiring all premises to have satisfactory refuse receptacles.

All these needs still exist.

Progress has been made with the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, of 1963 and nearly two-thirds of the premises involved have been inspected.

Improvement Grant work has increased and so has meat inspection.

Problems relating to dangerous structures do not often occur. There were, however, two such cases during the year. Whilst these were eventually solved it is important that it should be realised that the Council has no officer who has power to act in cases of emergency.

In concluding, I would thank the Members of the Public Health Committee for their support and, the Chairman in particular, for his advice and guidance. I must also thank all the Officers of the Council for their co-operation and the Staff of the Department, in particular for loyalty, friendliness and hard work.

Your obedient servant,

W. B. Hitchings,

Chief Public Health Inspector

NUISANCES

Complaints

A total of 71 complaints was registered during 1965. This is the lowest figure for some years. The complaints are classified in the table below:-

General housing defects	3
Defective, blocked or unsatisfactory drainage	5
Insect infestation	11
Rats or mice infestation	42
Offensive smell complaints	4
Food complaints	2
Caravans	1
Smoke complaints	1
Miscellaneous	2

An unusual type of nuisance that occurred during the year was due to the use of stink bombs in shops and places of entertainment. After a while, this died a natural death.

Offensive Trades

There are no offensive trades as defined by Public Health Act, 1936, in the district.

River Pollution

Serious pollution of dykes and drains has existed for many years in and around Holbeach, Long Sutton and Sutton Bridge.

Only the provision of main sewerage schemes to serve these towns will abate this nuisance.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Main Sewerage

During the year, a booklet was prepared by the Clerk of the Council in connection with the proposed Holbeach Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme. This, not only gave information and details about the Scheme but outlined important Sections of the Acts which applied and indicated the policy decisions which would have to be taken.

Amongst the most important policy decisions was that not to implement the provisions of Sections 12 and 13 of the Public Health Act of 1961. These relate to the requiring of contributions from owners towards the cost of sewer construction. Another was that the Council would provide the drains (laterals) from the sewers to the boundaries of properties. It was also agreed that the Public Health Department should co-operate with the Consulting Engineers during the duration of the sewerage scheme contract and that the Department would be responsible for taking over and operating the scheme on its completion. Counsel's opinion was obtained over several issues relating to the Town Tunnel.

Apart from the foregoing, and the acquiring of certain sites, little has happened so far as the main sewerage schemes were concerned.

Small Sewage Disposal Plants

One plant was taken over during the year. This was in respect of a small development in Middle Lane, Whaplode.

The Public Health Department is now responsible for the maintenance of 30 (33 ejector stations) sewage disposal plants serving council estates, 9 serving County Council establishments and one serving a Cheshire Home. A total of 40 sewage disposal plants in all.

At the present time, maintenance is carried out on a weekly basis. It is desirable that more frequent visits should be made in view of the need to produce satisfactory effluents.

There are a number of other sewage disposal plants in the district serving hospitals, factories and other establishments.

Public Conveniences

Male and female public conveniences are provided at Holbeach, Long Sutton and Sutton Bridge.

They are now provided with wash basins, cold water supply, soap dispensers and paper towels. These facilities have not been abused. Indeed, since their provision and the re-organisation of their maintenance by the provision of part-time joint caretakers, there has been little or no vandalism.

Maintenance and supervision of the public conveniences is carried out by the Housing Department.

Temporary sanitary conveniences are loaned out for fetes, sports and other outdoor events on request to the Public Health Department.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Duties

This side of the Public Health Department's responsibilities includes refuse and salvage collection and disposal, cesspool and vault emptying and disposal, sewage plant maintenance, street catchpit emptying, emptying of tanks at business premises, etc. One of the men also cleans up each week after the Saturday Market at Holbeach.

Staff

The Department was sorry to lose the services of Messrs. J. Tyler, E. E. Mace and H. Petch during the year. They had given good and loyal service during their twenty-five years with the Council.

The agreed establishment at the end of the year was 24. The same as in 1964. This was never achieved however, and was down to 21 in December.

The working of considerable overtime was an inevitable consequence.

It was pleasing to record a reduction in the number of days lost through sickness and injury from 459 in 1964 to 335 in 1965.

In addition to the usual protective clothing, the Council now also provides three-quarter length donkey jackets with a fluorescent panel on the back.

Transport

There are five refuse collection vehicles of varying types and capacities. Each is provided with a trailer for salvage collection.

Five 1100 gallon cesspool emptiers are in use for cesspool and vault emptying and similar work. Three are provided with pail emptying hoppers at the rear.

A small tractor is used for refuse disposal purposes on the tips. It is also used for the loading of paper and cardboard bales. Equipment includes bulldozer blade, forks and shovel. Cage wheels are provided for traversing refuse tips.

A light van is provided for sewage disposal plant maintenance.

The providing of flasher type indicators on all vehicles was completed during the year.

The present Depot and garage premises are not satisfactory. Provision of modern premises is long overdue to provide for satisfactory working conditions for the men and the satisfactory housing of vehicles. A portable calor gas heater was purchased for use in the paper baling section.

An interesting development during the year was the adaption of a refuse collection vehicle and a cesspool emptier to enable them to use cage wheels to facilitate travel over soft and wet surfaces. The cage wheels, which are of a type that can be fitted or removed in a few moments, have proved satisfactory in practice.

Refuse Collection

A weekly kerbside collection of domestic refuse is provided over most of the district.

Special collections are made. The charge is usually waived when furniture is involved.

Collection routes were extended to take in Cross Drove and Daniels Lane in the Whaplode Drove area, Bingham Lodge Road at Holbeach St. Marks and Ravens Drove and Ryefield Lane in Gedney Fen.

Excellent co-operation exists with neighbouring authorities over the collection of refuse along district boundaries. In the Whaplode Fen area, collection of a number of Spalding Rural District houses is carried out on behalf of that authority. In Inkerson Fen, collection from a dozen or so houses is carried out on behalf of the Wisbech Rural District Council. This Council, in turn, collects from some half dozen or so East Elloe properties along the Nutwalk Farm Road in Tydd Fen.

The changing character of refuse, with its emphasis on volume rather than weight, together with the greater distances to disposal points, have led to the need for compression devices and large capacity vehicles. To this end, trials were carried out with three types of 50 cu.yd. refuse collection vehicles fitted with compressing devices. These proved satisfactory and provision was made in the estimates for obtaining such a vehicle in the year 1966/67.

Refuse Disposal

Refuse disposal is by controlled tipping.

Whilst no especial difficulties have arisen in obtaining disposal sites, there is a growing need for some pretreatment of refuse before disposal.

Tips in use include those at Holbeach Hurn, Gedney Hill, Sutton St. Edmund and Lutton Garnsgate. Filling-in of the Lutton Garnsgate pit was completed during the year.

The heterogeneous character of refuse has always posed disposal problems. Nowadays these are increased by the low ash and high tin, bottle, paper and plastics content. These, plus difficulties in obtaining suitable covering materials, have made satisfactory refuse disposal much more difficult than hitherto. Pulverising or shredding are methods of refuse treatment worthy of consideration as is also, the further stage of composting.

Unauthorized tipping, not only on refuse tips, is a growing problem. The abandoned motor car, so often devoid of any means of identification, is coming to be a serious matter. One car, which was abandoned near Sutton Bridge, had all the instruments, several wheels, lamps, windscreen and, even the cylinder head removed before arrangements could be made to collect it.

Salvage Collection

Domestic salvage, principally paper is collected at the same time as the refuse whilst special collections are made of salvage, mainly cardboard, from business premises.

Salvage Disposal

Nearly 420 tons of paper and cardboard, to the value of £3,746 were sold during the year. Other materials sold included various metals and textiles. Total sales for 1965 amounted to £3,831. 1. 1.

Cesspool and Vault Emptying

Five 1100 gallon suction type machines are in use.

A total of 11,950 cesspool and vault units were emptied during the year. An increase of nearly 7%.

The number of vaults emptied over the last few years has been roughly constant at around 2,000.

No charges are made for vault emptyings and charges are only made for cesspool emptyings where service is required within twelve months.

The cesspool emptiers are also used for such purposes as desludging sewage plants - now some 40 in number, emptying street catchpits, emptying tanks at business premises and so on.

The amount of work at business premises has increased over the years and is now attaining proportions which pose problems. Much of this work has to be carried out on Saturday, and on occasion, Sunday mornings.

Charges are made for work at business premises.

Disposal of Cesspool and Vault Contents

No really satisfactory methods are known for the disposal of cesspool and vault contents. Those adopted include deposit on arable and grass land and in trenches and lagoons. Some five to six million gallons were so disposed of in 1965. The public health problems and the nuisance potentialities are obvious.

Sanitary Pail Service.

Collections are made on five evenings each week in the urban areas of Holbeach, Long Sutton and Sutton Bridge.

A cesspool emptier with a pail emptying hopper is used for collection.

Disposal is by composting or in lagoons.

Litter

About 40 large D-shaped galvanised wire bins have been provided throughout the district. In addition, many business premises also provide bins for litter.

Towards the end of the year, collection of the contents of the trunk road layby bins was undertaken on behalf of the Holland County Council.

General

Whilst a Refuse Scheme is not normally a revenue producer, a very considerable income is obtained from various sources. These include salvage sales, rents for land, cesspool emptying, tank emptying at business premises, refuse collection, sewage plant maintenance, etc. As mentioned previously, salvage sales were some £3,831. The other sources amounted to a further £3,532.

HOUSING

Existing Council Dwellings

The number of Council-owned dwellings at 1st June, 1966 were as follows:-

(a)	Dwellings erected prior to 1945	869
(b)	Dwellings erected 1.4.45 to 30.6.66	953
(c)	Temporary bungalows still in use	66
(d)	Dwellings leased to County Council for teachers	6
(e)	Ex-Isolation Hospital Flats	3
		<u>1897</u>

Council Dwellings under construction

As at 4.6.66:-

Holbeach (Town Ward) - Bungalows -	30
Fleet	" 10
Gedney Drove End	" 8
Tydd St. Mary	" 4
Whaplode Drove	" 4
	<u>56</u>

Council Dwellings proposed in 1966 programme

Holbeach Drove	6
Sutton St. James	4
Sutton Bridge - Ex. Ministry Site	38
Church Site	20
Anne Road	2
Long Sutton	3
Whaplode	20
	<u>93</u>

Private Enterprise Development

(a)	New dwellings erected 1.4.45 to 30.6.66	845
(b)	Under construction at 30.6.66	60

Dwellings Completed in 1965

(a)	By the Council	(Bungalows)	14
(b)	By private enterprise	(Houses)	24
		(Bungalows)	63

Dwellings under construction at 31.12.65

(a)	By the Council	(Bungalows)	48
(b)	By private enterprise	(Houses)	17
		(Bungalows)	46

Applications for Council Houses

There are 485 applications for Council Houses.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

Inspections were carried out at 3 of the 6 houses in the area during the year. Notices were served as required and remedial measures taken.

Caravans

There are 87 caravans on 48 sites within the area. The large number of sites for a single caravan which are springing up throughout the area is a matter which may cause some concern in the future, particularly if it increases. It must be remembered, however, that these sites form a valuable outlet for the housing of families which would otherwise be requiring housing provided by the Council. The only real answer to this problem would appear to be a considerable increase in the Council's house building programme.

Caravan sites have been visited during the year to ensure compliance with the relevant legislation and one site-owner who failed to comply with licence conditions imposed on him is to be prosecuted early in 1966 by authority of the Council.

Improvement Grants (Housing Act) 1964)

Local Authority

The Council commenced improving its 869 Pre-war Council houses and has a programme of 72 houses being improved at Main Road and Albert Avenue, Gedney in the year under review.

Further schemes are to proceed at Lapwater Lane, Holbeach St. Marks, Holbeach Hurn, Fleet and Gedney Hill comprising 48 dwellings.

Private Schemes

A total of 56 grants were approved during the year - 44 Standard and 12 Discretionary.

Slum Clearance - (Housing Act, 1957)

A total of 62 unfit houses were dealt with in the year.

Two Clearance Areas in Holbeach were presented to the Council during the year comprising of 21 houses.

(a)	Houses demolished as a result of Clearance Orders	4
(b)	Houses demolished as a result of Demolition Orders	10
(c)	Houses demolished after Official Undertakings	1
(d)	Houses demolished following Closing Orders	5
(e)	Unfit houses purchased by the Council - demolished	4
(f)	Houses demolished after informal action	22
(g)	Houses closed by Closing Orders	14
(h)	Houses where Undertakings were accepted by the Council	2

From 1st January, 1955 to 31st December, 1965 a total of 458 dwellings have either been demolished or closed.

Repair of private dwellings

9 dwellings were repaired as a result of informal notices. 1 dwelling was repaired as a result of an Undertaking to Repair.

Dangerous Structure

Informal action was taken in respect of a dangerous wall at Holbeach and also in respect of a dangerous footbridge giving access to two cottages in the Whaplode Fen area.

As no officer of the Council is designated surveyor it would appear that none of your officers are empowered to take the immediate action which might be required in such cases.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Slaughterhouses

The number of licenced slaughterhouses in the area remain at four. Routine inspections were made and action taken in appropriate cases.

Meat Inspection

The number of animals killed and inspected at the four slaughterhouses again increased sharply, from 9,808 in 1964 to 10,828 in 1965. Once again, as in previous years, a large proportion of inspectors' time was taken up in meat inspection and it could well be that if the figures continue to rise at this rate, consideration should be given to the employment of a meat inspector.

During the year, as before, inspectors were required, on occasions, to work in the evenings and at weekends, on meat inspection.

Tuberculosis in Meat

A total of 65 reactors and contacts were inspected during 1965, this figure being the highest of recent years. "Reactor" and "contact" cattle have to be inspected much more thoroughly than others, and on occasions, the inspection of a number of these has resulted in an inspector being at the slaughterhouse for the whole day. These animals are sent in for slaughter from Huntingdon, and the Soke of Peterborough and the whole County of Holland.

Three cows' carcasses and offals were totally condemned for generalised tuberculosis and of the remainder, 39 cattle were found to be affected by the disease and the specific parts affected were condemned.

No tuberculosis was found in bovine animals other than reactors - evidence of the value and efficiency of the eradication scheme.

The number of pigs found to be affected with localised tuberculosis mainly in the head and mesenteric glands was 39 out of a total of 6,861 pigs killed.

Meat inspection figures for 1965 are given in the table below:-

Class of Animal	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1540	75	12	2344	6857
Number inspected	1540	75	12	2344	6857
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	1	3	13	41
Carcasses of which some part or organ were condemned	182	12	5	29	380
Percentage of carcasses affected with disease other than tuberculosis	11.95%	17.33%	66.66%	1.79%	6.11%
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	3	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ were condemned	5	36	1	-	39
Percentage of carcasses affected with tuberculosis	0.32%	52.0%	8.33%	-	0.57%
<u>CYSTICEROSIS</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ were condemned	3	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted for treatment by refrigeration	3	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Number of reactors and contacts killed and inspected in year 65
Number affected with tuberculosis 42

The following list represents the weight in pounds of meat surrendered and condemned as unfit for human consumption, together with the reasons for such condemnation:-

<u>Condition or disease</u>	<u>Amount condemned (lbs)</u>
Tuberculosis	2987
Cysticercosis	74
Actinomycosis	101
Arthritis	431
Abcesses	1787
Acute septic pneumonia	771
Acute septic metritis	823
Acute septic pleurisy	615
Anaemia	49
Cirrhosis and milk spots	340
Distomatosis and other parasites	775
Injury and Bruising	1788
Immaturity	50
Melanosis	155
Nephritis, Hydronephrosis	40
Oedema and Emaciation	551
Pyæmia	1048
Pyrexia (Fever)	2719
Pneumonia, Peritonitis, Pericarditis, Pleurisy	846
Septicaemia	419
Telangiectasis	20
Tumours (various)	343
Uraemia	386
	<u>17118</u> lbs

or 7 tons, 12 cwts, 3 qtrs. 10 lbs.

Hygiene of Food Premises

Routine inspections of food premises were increased during the year. Very few were found to comply fully with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960. Whilst some of the contraventions were minor in nature, others were more serious. Informal notices were served in all cases where contraventions were found. Compliance in some cases was very slow.

Seeing that premises comply with the physical provisions of the Hygiene Regulations is, however, not enough. It is essential that all food shop employees should realise the need for hygienic practices. The majority do, but here and there, are some who do not carry out the basic principles of food hygiene. Smoking, blowing into paper bags, the licking of fingers are all practices which should not exist in this day and age.

During the year, one food shop was found to be extremely unsatisfactory, and instructions were given by the Council for the prosecution of the occupiers. Proceedings will take place early in 1966.

DISINFESTATION

Rodent Control

Domestic premises in the area are treated free of charge. Work to the value of £236. 5. 5. was carried out at business premises and farms. Warfarin and Cymag are the two poisons used. No resistance to Warfarin has been encountered.

Details of work on rat and mice destruction is set out below:-

	Type of property				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agricultural
	(1) L.A.	(2) Houses	(3) Others	(4) TOTAL	
Number of properties in district	60	7235	1207	8502	1700
Total inspected after notification	-	22	9	31	11
Number infested by Common Rat - Major	-	-	-	-	8
Minor	-	20	9	29	3
House Mouse- Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	2	-	2	-
Total inspected during survey	14	268	22	304	58
Number infested by Common Rat - Major	2	-	-	2	31
Minor	12	264	20	296	27
House Mouse - Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	4	2	6	-
Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority	16	284	34	334	69

Insect Control

Complaints were received in respect of ants, bees and wasps. Advice and remedial measures were carried out by the Council's Rodent Operator. A charge of 5/- is normally made for destructive work.

Hydrogen Cyanide Regulations

No notifications were received during the year.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS

The Act which governs the conditions and requirements for these establishments was passed in 1963 and inspections commenced this year. The Act imposes standards of cleanliness, lighting, ventilation, etc., in such places as boarding kennels. There are four such establishments in the area.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS

The Scrap Metal Dealers Act of 1965 was yet another piece of legislation for which the department was made responsible. The Act requires all dealers in scrap metal, other than itinerant caravan dwellers, to register with the local authority. The purposes of the Act is to exercise some control over dealings in scrap metal which has been in the past the subject of considerable criminal activity. The police work in close co-operation with the local authority in the administration of this Act.

PETROLEUM STORAGE

A total of 212 petroleum storage installations are licenced by the Council.

All new installations were inspected and tested before being put into use.

Unfortunately, it was not possible to inspect and test many of the existing installations. This is not a satisfactory situation.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

During 1965 registrations continued to "trickle" in largely as a result of the district inspectors carrying out routine inspections under the Act and finding that the premises had not been registered.

Routine inspections were commenced early in the year and by the end of the year approximately 60% of the registered premises had been inspected. Almost all the premises contravened the Act in some respect although in some cases the contraventions were minor in nature. However, there were shops where defects of a more serious nature were noted and informal notices were sent in all cases. Compliance with notices was slow but, in the main, was achieved by means of gentle persuasion without the need for recourse to legal proceedings.

At the end of the year, the position regarding registration classification and inspection of premises is shown in the tables overleaf:-

REGISTRATION

Class of premises	No. of premises registered during the year	Total premises registered	Number Employed
Offices	7	74	309
Retail Shops	21	126	396
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	4	18	65
Catering Establishments	3	11	38
Fuel Storage Depots	1	3	4

INSPECTIONS

Class of premises	No. of premises receiving general inspection
Offices	26
Retail Shops	73
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	5
Catering Establishments	3
Fuel Storage Depots	Nil

Total number of visits during year - 234

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Section 1,2,3,4, & 6 are to be enforced by the L.A.	2	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the L.A.	101	15	13	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the L.A. excluding outworkers' premises	1	1	-	-
TOTAL	104	16	13	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	No.of cases in which defects were found				No.of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	referred		
			To H.M. (4)	By H.M. (5)	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	3	2	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	2	-	-	-

Outworkers (Sections 133 and 134)

One outworker is employed in the painting of plastic novelties.

